

# The Hartford Republican

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

Subscription \$1 per Year

VOL. XXVI.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1913.

No. 11

## COUNTY FAIR IN FULL BLOOM

Large Crowds in Attendance Each Day.

Many Appearance of Old Time Fair Days--Music by Calhoun Band.

The Ohio County Fair under the management of Dr. L. B. Bean, opened yesterday morning with good weather and good first day crowds. People of Ohio county have not fair for three years and they are hungry for the old time attractions which they had been accustomed to for many years, and notwithstanding the hard times and busy people from far and near to attendance. The Calhoun, Ky., Band is making splendid to the delight of all. They are well aggregation and in addition being good musicians, three quarters of the band are ladies. This has been seen here before, are attractive and well up with others when it comes to music.

usual number of side shows evidence and a balloon ascension staged for each day. The for the first and second days record breakers for those days. If the weather remains good there is no doubt but that immense crowds will attend today and Saturday.

### FIRST DAY AWARDS.

Jacks—Ring No. 38, best Jack any age—Thompson Bros., premium; J. P. Foster, certificate.

Saddle Horses—Ring No. 39, Stallion any age—Theodore Heady, Daviess county, premium and certificate.

Mare No. 40—Mare any age—Alvin Heady, premium; Theodore Heady, Daviess county, certificate.

Gelding No. 41—Gelding any age—Alvin Heady, premium; W. H. Parks, certificate.

Horse No. 42—Saddle Horse any walk or trot gait—W. A. Martin, Ohio Co., premium; Theo. Heady, certificate.

RACING.

Three minute pace or trot, King, owned by Dr. L. B. Bean, first;

Maxie, Thompson Bros., horse, second; Maxie, owned by Dr. L. B. Bean, third.

Special pace—premium by Fred Cooper and A. C. Yeiser—Major, owned by Malcolm Hoover, first; Bob, owned by Ed Barnes, second; Mabel, owned by E. L. Calvert, third.

Mile race—Mule owned by Claude King, first.

### Down the Mississippi.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 26.—Perry centennial celebration events postponed earlier in the week because of rain were concluded here today. Patriotic addresses in the parks and a historical pageant by school children, called "The Hero of Heroes," concluded the daylight program. Tonight there will be fireworks. The Niagara, Perry's flagship, after a final salute from the naval militia ship, Dorothea, moored here, will sail out of the harbor at 10 p. m., proceeding to Erie, Pa., where she will be permanently stationed.

The Perry centennial commission now has under consideration a plan to send the Niagara on a cruise down the Mississippi river, but the proposition is not at all definite.

### Association Meeting.

Trustees and Teachers' Association met at Shuttstown school house Friday a. m., Sept. 19, 1913. Devotional exercises were conducted by Prof. A. H. Ross in a very impressive way, which was well received. It was announced that Mr. E. G. Austin followed by Mr. Stade Taylor.

Frank Miller responded to why I teach in a plain practical talk that was enjoyed by all present. Exciting interest in Study was handled in a thorough way by Miss Annie Carter and O. H. Park, after which a bountiful dinner was served to all present.

One o'clock, p. m., School Discipline was discussed in an interesting manner by W. A. Casebier and H. B. Taylor. E. S. Howard made a good talk on the Money Value of Education. Mr. E. G. Austin and Shelby Gutzlitz gave some good points on the School Grounds May be

Made Attractive. How I teach Children to Study was thoroughly discussed by H. B. Taylor and Miss Lillie Patterson. Nature Study was made very interesting by Miss Corinne Woodward followed by Mrs. S. O. Keown.

Why Study History was discussed in a very practical way by Harry Leach. John Allen gave some excellent methods of teaching Home Geography. Prof. A. H. Ross made it plain to all present that it does require a knowledge of Psychology to be an efficient teacher. E. S. Howard made plain The Course of Study. How can You Encourage Cleanliness in the School Room was thoroughly discussed by Earl Miller.

Agriculture was carried over till next meeting which will be at Coopers' school house.

W. A. CASEBIER, Ch'm'n.

MRS. S. O. KEOWN, Sec'y.

After Vote Buyers and Vote Sellers.

Bowling Green, Ky., Sept. 22.—So reeking in corruption was the August primary that a well-defined movement has been started to forever put a quietus on the buying and selling of votes.

The movement was started in the Gaspar precinct, where a petition is now being circulated, and already over fifty names of voters have been obtained who pledge themselves not to vote for any one who, hereafter, uses either money or whisky illegally in that precinct. The petition does not stop there. The signers further pledge themselves to use their influence to secure the conviction of any one who either accepts or offers a bribe. The movement is not alone confined to the Gaspar precinct.

### PLANNED MURDERS TO GET INSURANCE

Schmidt and Muret had Great Get-Rich-Quick Scheme on Tap.

New York, Sept. 22.—Evidence that Hans Schmidt and "Dr. Muret," his dentist friend, planned a campaign of murder for the purpose of collecting life insurance money reached the police today. It tended to explain the blank death certificates found in Schmidt's room.

The evidence came from a physician who told Inspector Faurot, of the Detective Bureau, that Schmidt and Muret tried to arrange with him for the issuance of death certificates in the event of sudden death of certain persons just insured.

"I cannot divulge at this time the identity of the physician," said the inspector. "If the story told by him is true, the fact stands out big and black that Father Schmidt and Dr. Muret had a plan whereby they would collect insurance. I am happy to state that the physician flatly declined to listen to their proposal."

Inspector Faurot has learned, he said, that the dentist at one time in his life, figured as an insurance broker.

The inspector said that, with the assistance of the Chicago police, he was trying to find if there was any connection between Schmidt and Muret and Johann Hoch, the "Bluebeard of Chicago," who was executed in 1905 for murdering one wife, and accused of killing several others. Schmidt was in Chicago in 1905.

"Although I may call it nothing but a rumor, this coincidence," said Faurot, "I consider it of sufficient importance to warrant a thorough investigation."

### Attention Tobacco Growers.

The Green River District Union A. S. of E. will meet in regular quarterly session in Livermore, Ky., on Thursday October 24, at ten o'clock a. m. All county board members are expected to be present, also it will be very important for all members of the District board to be on hand. All counties of the district are requested to report all tobacco pledged and also other reports usually called for at the October meeting.

T. H. BALMAIN, Pres.  
S. B. ROBERTSON, Sec'y.

### Kentucky S. S. Convention.

The Forty-eighth State Convention, Kentucky Sunday School Association, Louisville, Ky., October 7 to 10. Railroad rates, one fare plus 25¢ for round trip.

### SWEET CLOVER IS FOUND VALUABLE

Find Plant Makes Good Feed for the Stock and the Seed Brings Fancy Prices.

Hutchinson, Kan., Sept. 22.—After trying in vain for several years to stamp out the wild sweet clover which grew in abundance in the pastures and fields of the Arkansas Valley in Western Kansas, the farmers have given it up. Instead of eradicating it, they are now harvesting and threshing the seed of the wild clover, selling it for \$12.50 a bushel. It is worth more than alfalfa. One report is that Mr. Eversole and his wife had a quarrel over Mr. Eversole's divorced wife, who was living in the neighborhood, and that Eversole left home and presently returned with a shotgun. Upon entering the house, it is said, he opened fire on his wife, wounding her in the shoulder, whereupon she returned the fire with fatal results, death ensuing within a few minutes. She has not been arrested.

A patch of it appeared a few years ago in some meadow hay land in Finney County, on the Shull farm, two miles east of Garden City. It was cut and stacked with the other hay. When the cattle were turned on the hay the farmer, a Mr. Shull, was surprised to find that they finished the stack, eating the sweet clover in it first. This plant started next year in several places along the river. Neighbors of Mr. Shull tried the same scheme with like results. From the beginning it has continued to grow in favor for pasture hay and seed.

Charles I. Zirkle has completed threshing sweet clover on his land near Charleston, in Gray County. It is not irrigated, but lies in the rich bottom. Scattering patches produced 500 patches of seed, which marketed for \$625. The cost of harvesting and threshing was small.

Last year Mr. Zirkle threshed 505 bushels of seed from sixty acres, or more than eight bushels to the acre. He had a poor stand on some of this land and Mr. Zirkle and several others who saw the seed coming from the threshing machine estimated that some of it made as much as twenty bushels to the acre. E. G. Flinnup of Finney County on one patch of good stand averaged twelve bushels to the acre. The food value by the ton of sweet and red clover as given by the Department of Agriculture is: Sweet clover, \$18.40; red clover, \$14.12.

J. J. Haskell of Finney County, in writing of the virtue of the sweet clover, to the Mail and Breeze, said:

"A year or two after we discovered that our cattle would eat sweet clover the State Board of Agriculture asked for a sample of it. Miss Marshall sent several stalks and the report came back that the sample seemed remarkably free from cumarin, the ingredient which causes the bitter taste characteristic of the plant and to this fact was attributed the cattle's fondness for it. Later we learned that the cumarin, which caused the bitter taste, had been in use in medicine, as a corrective tonic and intestinal antiseptic for many years. Also that it made it possible to pasture cattle upon the clover without danger of bloat.

"In summing up the situation we came to the conclusion that we had a clover which would grow under almost any conditions of soil or climate; that there was little or no trouble in getting stock to eat it; that it was not only a food, but a tonic as well, and that all the time it was being grazed or mowed it was at work building up the soil."

Two years ago this spring there were 2000 head of cattle in sight of Mr. Haskell's Hamilton County place, grazing on sweet clover for two weeks, before another green thing appeared. As spring pasture, stock readily acquire a taste for it. The Allen Brothers of Hartland shipped in 1000 head of cattle week before last from Florida, where they had never eaten sweet clover and turned them into sweet clover pasture. The first day they picked out the blue-stem, but after the second day they were all eating the sweet clover.

These cattle had been on the road eleven days and were very thin and weak when received, being in the best condition possible to bloat easily, but not one bloated.

Field Seed  
Best Red Top Seed, sack included, 22 cents per pound. Best Timothy Seed \$3.25 per bushel. For sale by W. E. ELLIS, Produce Merchant, 1044.

### PERRY COUNTY MAN KILLED BY HIS WIFE

M. C. EVERSOLE SLAIN, and Woman Also Reported to Have Been Wounded.

Hazard, Ky., Sept. 22.—Mack Eversole, one of the best known and most prominent citizens in Perry county, was shot and killed at his home at Typo, five miles below town, Saturday afternoon by his wife. The woman, crazed by jealousy, it is said, poured into his body five shots from a thirty-eight caliber revolver. Details of the tragedy are lacking, but one report is that Mr. Eversole and his wife had a quarrel over Mr. Eversole's divorced wife, who was living in the neighborhood, and that Eversole left home and presently returned with a shotgun.

Mr. Eversole was probably one of the best known men in Perry county. He served a term as Sheriff and was a man of large business interests. For some time he has conducted a general merchandise store at Typo. About a year ago he secured a divorce from his first wife and married again. He is survived by six children.

RENFROW.

Sept. 22.—Mr. William Leach, who has been effected with dropsy for some time, is recovering slowly.

Mr. Muscar Wilson, of Horse Ranch, met with a severe accident while at the ball game near Renfrow Sunday evening, having had his leg broken just above the ankle.

The Renfrow baseball team has made things so warm for the Rob Roy boys that they have declined playing any more with them this season.

The farmers are making great efforts toward sowing large wheat crops for next year.

Mr. Granville Morris and his mother, Martha Morris, have just returned home from a trip where they had been visiting their relatives in Butler county.

Hartford College Notes.

Nearly 250 pupils have been enrolled in Hartford College this year, and many more are expected to enter. Many pupils are expected especially after the Christmas holidays.

The Rev. R. D. Bennett conducted chapel exercises last Monday morning.

Messrs. Nat Lindley, Matanzas; and John Shultz, of Prentiss; were welcome visitors this week.

Mr. Jesse Whitworth, member of the Board of Education, of Hardinsburg visited the school building Tuesday afternoon, and expressed himself as highly pleased with the arrangement, etc., of the new building, and complimented very highly our school system.

Mr. R. W. Tinsley has a very large German class and is succeeding in getting his pupils very interested in their work in his departments.

Prof. A. E. Ellis spent last Friday in Louisville.

It is expected that the work of grading the front of the college lot and laying of concrete walk will begin at an early date. This will add greatly to the appearance and convenience.

The following out-of-town pupils are in attendance in the High School Department: Misses Gorin Flenz, Cromwell; Edna Elliott, Butler county; Evelyn Clark, Mazie Clark, Sunnysdale; Alice Foster, Owensboro; Willie Lindley, Matanzas; Norine Barnett, No Creek; Mae Whittinghill and Eva Butler, Fordsville; Winnie Wilson and Muriel Wilson, Prentiss; Nellie Miles, Beda; Geneva Brown, McHenry; Nina

Shultz, Prentiss; Martha Rhoads, Hartford; Messrs. Raymond Neal, Centertown; Mack Benton, Matanzas; Charlie Hawkins and Anthony Daniel, Hartford, R. R. 3; Pearl Sanderfur, No Creek; Wilbur Rhoads, Hartford.

Matriculated in the grades are: Hughes Wallace, Central City; George Keown, Fordsville; Amelia Barnett, Helen Barnett and Bodine Carson, No Creek; Goebel Wilson, Nora Bell Wilson, Dora Wilson, Prentiss; Mabel Rhoads, Flora Rhoads, Hartford.

Frosts in South.

Washington, September 22.—Light frost occurred this morning in Tennessee, extreme Northern Alabama and Western North Carolina, it was announced in reports here today to the United States Weather Bureau. Frost to-night is prophesied for the Middle Atlantic States and the north portion of the South Atlantic States.

### Educational Notes.

There were 17,238 students in the University of Paris last year, of whom 3,267 were foreigners.

Systematic study in citizenship is given in the elementary schools of France, Denmark and Finland.

It is estimated that six out of seven English children never appear in school after reaching the age of fifteen.

Letters from correspondents in twenty-six foreign countries have been received by school children in one New York school district through a letter exchange maintained by the school authorities.

### TAKES PHOTOS BY WIRELESS IN DARK

Novel Invention of California Man to Be Investigated by the Navy.

Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 26.—A local inventor has evolved a wireless photographic instrument which works only at night and reflects on a mirror for it is said, a picture of everything within a radius of several miles. He has been invited by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to take the machine to Washington, for inspection by experts of the Navy Department.

The instrument receives its impressions from a web of wires attached to a tall mast. For this reason it is adaptable to ships, making impossible, its inventor claims, night collisions, accidents due to fogs and running afoul of icebergs. It would be valuable, too, it is claimed, for army use, as the movements of an enemy at night could be easily followed.

A test was made recently of the instrument here. The night was dark, but observers say they saw reflected on the machine's mirror a picture of the district for a distance of two miles; saw the shipping in the vicinity of the Mare Island Navy Yard, railway trains passing up and down the valley and persons on the streets of the city.

The inventor formerly was a wireless expert in the government's employ.

### Marriage License.

A. A. Keaton to Eva May McCarty, Fordsville.

Mari Baile to Carrie Kelley, Rochester.

Jesse Sutton to Kathrynne Bratcher, Dundee, Ky.

John E. Durham, Equality, to Portia Rowe, Ceralvo.

B. H. Boswell, Olinton, to Versie G. Crowder, Horton.

### A. S. of E. Notice.

On account of the Ohio County Fair the regular quarterly meeting of the Ohio County Union will be deferred till October the 3d instead of Sept. 26. And all locals are earnestly urged to be represented. In fact we would be glad to have as large a percent of the county membership present as possible.

L. B. TICHENOR, Pres.

HENRY M. PIRTLE, Sec'y.

### No Vacations.

The Bowling Green University, like Tennyson's brook, goes on forever; it has no vacations; receives new students every week; and sends out hundreds of them to lucrative positions every year. It is now one of the most popular business schools in America.

## KENTUCKY COAL MINES

Make New Records Over the West.

Over Two Million Tons Increase

In 1912 Over 1911.

## MAGIC OF COLORS

**By E. We Know of What the Sun and Stars Are Composed.**

### SECRETS OF THE UNIVERSE

**How They Were Revealed by the Discovery of the Spectrum and the Reasoning to Which It Led—Our Eyes Are Primitive Spectroscopes.**

The miracle of the spectroscope is repeated before our eyes every day and every night without our recognizing it.

If people were more observant and more accustomed to think about the meaning of what they see great discoveries would be as plentiful as diamonds in a Kimberley pipe.

A man said to me the other day, "What is all this color that I see when I repeat my eyes and look at an electric light?"

I replied: "It is the greatest revelation that man has ever had in the physical world—it is spectrum analysis. Your crowded eyelashes become an astronomical instrument and analyze the light for you into its primary colors. The multitude of narrow slits through which the light passes as you repeat your eyes act like a diffraction grating and change the direction of the various waves of light in accordance with their length.

The red waves are long, one thirty-thousandth of an inch in length, and they keep on without much change of direction, but the violet waves are short, one fifty-seven-thousandth of an inch in length, and they are considerably turned out of a straight line.

All the intermediate waves, from orange, through yellow, green, blue and indigo, decrease in length and are more and more turned aside as they get shorter. The consequence is that you see through your nearly closed eyelids a band of colors, which is nothing but the famous spectrum of the sunbeams."

By the discovery of that spectrum and the reasoning that it led to we have found out what the sun and the stars are made of. Every known element of matter, when it is made to move, gives out wave lengths peculiar to itself. Spectroscopic instruments are perfect than the eyelashes reveal those special waves in the light of the sun and the stars and by that revelation enable us to detect the incandescent clouds, composed of the hot vapors of iron, copper, nickel, platinum, calcium, sodium and many other substances which glow in the atmosphere of the heavenly bodies. We find these things in stars so far away that their light may require 100 years to come to us, although it moves with a speed of 186,300 miles per second.

Look around you when you enter a brilliantly lighted parlor with crystal chandeliers hanging from the ceiling. The wonderful spectrum flashes at you from a hundred directions at once. The glass crystals of the chandeliers are also spectroscopes and they, too, separate the various colored waves, though on a somewhat different principle. They act not as diffraction gratings, but as prisms, but the effect is exactly the same. When light goes through a prism the red waves are less bent out of their course than the orange, the orange less than the yellow, the yellow less than the green, the green less than the blue, the blue less than the indigo and the indigo less than the violet. The result is that what was white light, with all its waves intermingled, when it entered the prism, comes out in beautiful showers of color.

A similar effect is produced by the faceted edge of a mirror or the facets of a piece of cut glass glittering on a dinner table.

The beauty of jewels depends upon their spectroscopic powers. Every transparent substance has its own "index of refraction," which means its peculiar power of turning light waves aside. The diamond, as the king of stones, possesses this power in the highest degree. Calling the refractive index of air 1.00, that of glass is from 1.52 to 1.71, according to its density, while that of the diamond is 2.47.

This property alone furnishes a means of detecting the genuineness of a diamond. Taking advantage of its high refractive power and shaping its facets accordingly, the jeweler can vastly increase the brilliancy of a diamond by proper cutting. He can bring about internal reflections that make the diamond as if its atoms were all alive.

The shimmer of colors in an opal is due to the existence of invisibly minute cavities, which split up the light waves and scatter their hues in delicate, intermingled rainbows.

Science has been doing these things for thousands of years in plain sight. Before man found out that he could use the principle on which she acted to uncover the secrets of the universe, Mary Shelly is giving us many other especially valuable hints which we are still too stupid to understand.—Garrett E. Morris in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

**Untrustworthy.**  
"The chief I refused that man. He's untrustworthy."

"Why do you say that?"  
"He vowed he would pine away and die if I turned him down, and now look how fat he has grown!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Life is a garden, every thought is a seed, and what we sow we reap. Watch your garden."

### MAN EATERS OF AFRICA.

**The Lions and Crocodiles Are in a Class by Themselves.**

Man-eating lions have always been fairly common in East Africa. The most noted but far from exceptional case was that of the two man-eaters which for a time stopped the building of the Uganda railroad by their ravages among the workmen until they were finally shot by the engineer in charge, Mr. afterward Colonel Patterson. Another lion, after killing several men around a station on the railroad, carried off and ate the superintendent of the division. The latter had come down in his private car, which was run on a siding, and he sat up at a window that night to watch for the lion. But he fell asleep, and the lion climbed on the platform, entered the car by the door and carried off his would-be slayer through the window.

In the summer of 1909 a couple of man-eating lions took to infesting the Masai villages on the plain around the headwaters of the Gras Niro, west of Kenya, and by their ravages forced the Masai to abandon the district, and the native travel routes across it were also temporarily closed. A few weeks later I was hunting in the district. We kept the thorn boma around our camp closed at night, with a fire burning and askaris on guard, and were not molested.

Near Machakosoma a white traveler was taken out of his tent by a man-eater one night a good many years ago. A gruesome feature of the incident was that on its first attempt the lion was driven off after having seized and wounded its victim. The wounds of the latter were dressed, and he was again put to bed, but soon after he had been left alone the lion again forced his way into the tent and this time carried the man off and ate him.

Every year in East Africa natives are carried off from their villages or from hunting camps by man-eating lions. Occasionally one hears of man-eating leopards, which usually confine themselves to women and children, and there are man-eating hyenas, but the true man-eaters of Africa are lions and crocodiles.—Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's Magazine.

### BRITAIN FEARED NAPOLEON.

**And Lamb, Who Thought Him a Fine Fellow, Fanned the Flame.**

It was on Aug. 8, 1815, that "General" Bonaparte, as his English captors insisted upon calling him, was transferred from the Bellerophon to the ship Northumberland, to begin the journey to St. Helena. There was much protest in England against the transportation of the distinguished prisoner, but the government remained firm.

Official England could see nothing but danger in keeping such a dynamic force as Napoleon within its limits, and, harsh as the actions of the government seemed, the position thus taken was not without logic. Napoleon had been placed on his honor at Elba, but honor did not weigh with him when ambition was concerned.

Charles Lamb spoke for those who favored Napoleon's detention in England when he wrote to Southey: "After all, Bonaparte is a fine fellow, as my barber says, and I should not mind standing bareheaded at his table to do service to him in his fall. They should have given him Hampton court of Kensington, with a tether extending forty miles round London." Lamb whimsically suggested that if Napoleon remained in England the people might some day eject the Brunswick in his favor, and the government took the suggestion seriously.

Now that Napoleon is safely dead such a fear seems absurd, but Napoleon was then alive, and, in view of that fact, no government was safe in saying, "I should worry!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Bovine Signal Service.

Before the decisive battle at Ishtib an ingenious method of signaling on the part of the enemy was discovered by the Servians. A cowherd was taking five cows out to pasture on a hill halfway between the two camps. He drove them about, sometimes two together, then one at a time, then three, thus conveying information to the Bulgarians as to the position and strength of the Servian battalions.

### Marvelous Resistance of Water.

If it were possible to impart to a sheet of water an inch in thickness sufficient velocity the most powerful bombs would be immediately stopped in their flight when they came into contact with it. It would offer the same resistance as the steel armor of the most modern battleship.—London Strand Magazine.

### Taking Their Turn.

"Why station a policeman beside this park bench?"

"It is newly painted."

"He can't keep people from testing fresh paint."

"No, but he can keep 'em in line!"—Kansas City Journal.

### Cause of His Anger.

"Why is he so bitter at the girl he was only recently engaged to?"

"Because when she sent the ring back she labeled the box 'Glass—with Care!'"—Lippincott's.

**Misery in Store.**  
"Kate says she intends to marry Mr. Plunks to reform him."

"What is his vice?"

"He's a good deal of a miser!"—Boston Transcript.

## A CLEVER SWINDLE

**Working the Game at an English Watering Place.**

### STORY OF A WORRIED WOMAN.

**It Caught the Interest and Sympathy of the Prosperous Loungers at the Fashionable Hotel, and the Rest of the Scheme Was Easy.**

"The prosperous" were lounging on the terrace of the leading hotel in the fashionable watering place sunning themselves. It was a magnificent afternoon. Everybody was lazily good tempered and contributed to the general air of well fed contentment. And then "the woman" put in an appearance.

For a moment she stood on the stone steps that led up to the terrace, hesitating. "The prosperous" gaped at her and wondered why she was there. They probably classified her as one of the "respectable poor."

"The woman" could not disguise the fact that she was in trouble of some sort. She advanced upon "the prosperous" and glanced timidly from face to face. Then, gathering her courage in both hands, she walked right past them into the vestibule of the hotel.

A little buzz of speculation arose. There was no doubt about it. They found "the woman" interesting.

"Wonder what's worrying her?" said one.

"Perhaps she thinks of putting up and is a bit doubtful about the cuisine," cackled a would be wit. The cold stare with which his remark was received told him that it was considered to be in decidedly bad taste. As a fact, "the prosperous" were inclined to feel sympathy for "the woman." They had been well fed, and it was a magnificent afternoon; also they were genuinely curious.

Soon she came out again, looking more dejected than ever. She looked around as if for a less public means of escape, but, finding none, strode deliberately forward.

"My good woman, you seem to be in trouble. Can I do anything?" It was the elderly military looking man in the corner who spoke—spoken gruffly as one who is in the habit of doing favors ungraciously. "The prosperous" thought it a trifle daring. But they were secretly glad. And they listened.

"No, sir, thank you," replied "the woman."

And then she belied her words by a muffled sob.

"I—I—it's nothing, sir—nothing at all," she added.

The military looking man rose from his seat.

"Have the goodness to take that chair," he said imperiously, "and tell us the truth. I have no doubt that we shall be able to assist you."

When she had partly composed herself "the woman" stammered out her story, with the aid of much prompting from her companion.

"I am a widow, a color sergeant in the Welsh Guards my husband was. I lodgings in the town. There was a gentleman called Colonel—Morrish boarded in my house eight on six months; said he'd pay me as soon as his dividends or somethin' came in at the half year."

"I managed to hold out and gave him the good table as he was accustomed to, though it meant owing the landlord. But I'd do anything to have the gentry in my house."

"The prosperous" murmured sympathetically.

"Just before the six months was up he said he'd have to come an' stay at this hotel to meet one of the directors who was going to pay him his money. An' now they tell me that there never was no one here by the name of Colonel—Morrish. And—and—the bailiffs come into my house this mornin', an' they'll take all my furniture for the £12 I owe the landlord."

"Twelve pounds!" repeated the military looking man. He hesitated and then fumbled in his pocket. "Well, dash it, here is £2 toward it." And his voice was gruffer than ever.

He glared fiercely at the meek man by his side, who promptly began the fumbling process to cover his confusion.

Others fumbled, too, and at the end of a couple of minutes the £12 was there.

"I—I—can't take it, sir. I—" "

"Madam, don't talk like a fool!" thundered the military looking man. "Run home and pay out those bailiffs."

Late that evening in a room in the poorer quarters of the town "the woman" was fingering the sovereigns.

"That's ten quid to the good, anyhow," she said complacently. "Where shall we try next?"

"Don't know, old girl. But I was thinking of Brighton."

It was the military looking man who answered.—London Answers.

### Appropriate.

"Did you hear that that poor fellow who lost both his legs in an automobile accident intends to go into politics?"

"No. How can he without a leg to stand on?"

"Oh, he expects to go on the stump."

Judge.

When you know a thing, maintain that you know it; when you do not acknowledge your ignorance.—Confucius.

### MEPHISTOPHELES.

**No Satisfactory Proof as to the Origin of the Name Exists.**

There has been much discussion concerning the origin of the word Mephistopheles in the past, which has, moreover, as yet ended in no very satisfactory conclusion. Some very bizarre explanations had been proposed before the time of Goethe, who was himself forced to own to the musician Zelter in a letter of Nov. 20, 1829, "I cannot give any definite answer to the question, 'Whence comes the name Mephistopheles?'"

According to one theory it was a hybrid Greco-Hebraic formation of mephis and topel the last; according to another its etymology was entirely Greek—very dubious—mephistophilos, "he who does not love the light." Though this derivation is hardly acceptable, it appears that this was the original form of the name, the second vowel being replaced by i at first in England, whence it was taken into the popular German mysteries.

In the "Goethe Jahrbuch" Herr Oeckle gives an entirely novel derivation which, if farfetched, has at least the merit of originality. It is based on two names found in chapters 4 and 15 of the second book of Samuel, Pephobes and Archiphobes. He reminds us that it was customary in the middle ages when giving names to evil spirits to refer to the Old Testament; hence the combination "Mephistopheles."

The explanation is not perceptibly more absurd than others. Goethe himself had a trick of using the abbreviated form Mephisto when it suited the exigencies of his meter. It may be remembered that this particularly irritated Schopenhauer, who wrote in his pamphlet "On the Murder (Verhunzung) of the German Language": "The foolish desire for brevity goes so far as to cut off even the devil's tail by writing Mephisto for Mephistopheles."—Westminster Gazette.

LUISVILLE

## LOUISVILLE

# Poultry Supply Co.

305 East Market Street

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The only and original poultry sup-

ply house south of the Ohio River.

We keep a full line of first-class

## POULTRY SUPPLIES AND FEEDS.

Write for Price List.



McCall PATTERNS

McCall MAGAZINE

Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

McCALL'S PATTERNS  
McCALL'S MAGAZINE  
McCALL'S PATTERNS  
McCALL'S MAGAZINE

More substantial than any other fashion magazine—million of copies. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (postage double), including a free pattern book. Send today, or send for sample copy.

WONDERFUL REQUIREMENTS  
to Agents. Postals bring premium catalogue and new cash prize offers. Address

THE McCALL CO., 225 to 235 W. 37th St., NEW YORK

hindrance, while levying Tariff duties on the American surplus. Such are the beauties of Free-Trade legislation dictated by a schoolmaster.

### How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

# FARM FOR SALE!

One of the best farms in Ohio county, containing 102 acres. All cleared and in cultivation, except 8 acres, which are in timber and enough to keep up farm for many years. 175 good bearing fruit trees; good four room cottage; good cellar, with dry room above it; two good barns--one 40 feet square, the other 36x60. Six good strong springs of soft water; 70 acres of land as level as city street.

This farm is in a splendid neighborhood, and has a fine market all around it for all farm products. Two miles South of Center-town; four miles from Rockport; two and one-half miles from Broadway mines, three miles to McHenry, seven miles to Hartford. One-half mile to Providence church; one mile to Central Grove church; three-fourths mile to Lone Star church; one-half mile to Stony Point school house.

Best reasons for selling. Price is extremely low, considering the quality of the land and its splendid location and surrounding market.

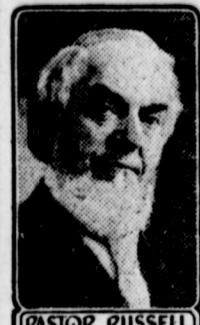
For further particulars, call on or write

**BARNETT & FOSTER,**  
HARTFORD, KY.

## BEHOLD A NEW AGE ALREADY DAWNS

Pastor Russell Addresses Rec-  
ord Crowd at Memphis.

The Wonders of the Past Century Re-  
hearsed—They Are Foregleams of  
Messiah's Kingdom—The Blessings  
Promised For Thousands of Years  
Are Upon Us—Already In Them,  
Greater Wonders Are Coming—Scripture  
Prophecy Fulfilling—Evolution  
Theory Incompetent and Unwise.  
Lift Up Your Heads and Rejoice.



PASTOR RUSSELL

Memphis, Tenn., September 21.—Pastor Russell addressed two large and deeply interested audiences here today, one in the Memphis Auditorium, seating capacity five thousand. We report one of his discourses from the topic, "The Golden Age of Prophet and Poet." His text was, "He that sat upon the Throne said, Behold, I make all things new."—Revelation 21:5.

The promise of a New Day has long been before God's people—in the Bible, said the Pastor. It was hinted to our first parents, six thousand years ago, that eventually the Seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head. This is understood to mean that Satan's power will be crushed, and mankind delivered from sin and death.

A still more explicit promise was made to Abraham—"In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." For centuries Abraham's posterity waited for Messiah. The Prophets of Israel foretold the coming King of David's line, who would be a Priest after the order of Melchizedec.

Even Jesus' disciples, who recognized Him as the "Sent of God," were disappointed that His Kingdom was not immediately revealed. Still the prophecies respecting Messiah's Kingdom were repeated and amplified in Jesus' parables, and finally in the Revelation which He gave His Church.

"Arise, Look Around Thee."

The Pastor then declared that after all these centuries of waiting, God's people are awakening to a realization of the fact that we are living in the very dawn of the glorious epoch. Blessings have come down like a gentle shower, so quietly that we scarcely realized that earth has entered the Times of Restitution, foretold by St. Peter.—Acts 3:19-21.

Many are still asleep. Some are confused. Others having lost faith in the Bible, seek a solution along the line of evolution, claiming that a Nature God operates by blind force, under a law of the survival of the fittest. Surely they overlook the fact that there were great characters in the past with whom few today may be compared—Shakespeare, Socrates, St. Paul, Moses and others.

The Bible Explanation Better.

The Pastor declared that the Bible explains that the wonders of today are foregleams of Messiah's Kingdom and its blessings; and that we are in the day of Jehovah's Preparation for the Kingdom of His Son. He pointed out numerous signs of the times, as foretold by the Prophet.—Daniel 12.

This prophecy is noteworthy, not only because Daniel was a Prophet greatly beloved of the Lord, but because the Redeemer attested its genuineness. In His declaration to Daniel God has wonderfully described our day in few words. The many runnings and fro could seemingly refer to nothing else than the wonderful traveling which is a feature of our day and no other.

Pastor Russell then discussed modern transportation and educational facilities as signs of the dawning of the New Dispensation—the long-promised Messianic Kingdom.

Daniel's next statement is that the wise amongst God's people shall understand, said the Pastor. Educational advantages, Bibles in every language and leisure for study are favorable to their understanding. All over the world, classes of Bible students are forming, regardless of denominational lines and prejudices. The wise, trimming their Bible lamps and having them well supplied with the oil of the Holy Spirit, are understanding things hidden from past ages and generations.

Still another sign of the New Age declared to Daniel was, "There shall be a Time of Trouble such as never was since there was a nation." The Pastor did not dwell upon this sad feature, but regretted that unpreparedness for God's mercies and blessings made it necessary. The Redeemer mentioned this Time of Trouble, which we see looming up on every side and threatening the very foundations of society, political, social and religious.—Luke 21:28.

Knowledge of God's Glory.

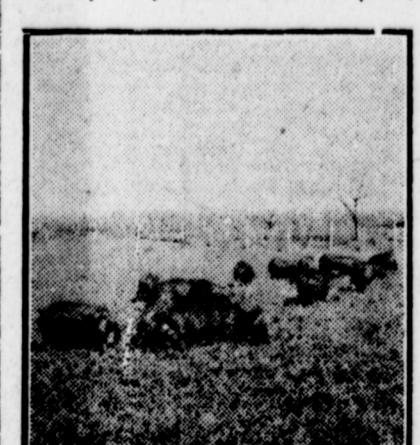
A prominent feature connected with the New Age will be the blinding of Satan, who has deceived poor humanity for six thousand years. Continually he has misrepresented God's character and Plan, so as to turn mankind away from God in fear and dread, said the Pastor. Thus he has blinded their minds to God's glorious goodness, now shining in our Redeemer's character and in the promises of the Bible.

## RAISING FALL LITTERS.

With Right Care They May Be Made  
Very Profitable.  
A subscriber of the Iowa Homestead whose attitude is favorable to the practice of raising fall pigs writes as follows:

I find that I make as much money from my fall litters as I do from the spring litters, and now is the time of year to be thinking of the fall litters. Sows must be bred early enough in the summer so that they will not go into winter before the pigs are farrowed. Winter pigs should have the same care as fall pigs, of course, but they do not have the advantage of the fall pasture or forage as do earlier pigs. Owing to this I do not think winter pigs are as profitable to raise as are spring, summer or fall pigs.

The greatest disadvantage I have ever found to fall or winter pigs is the quarters. Pigs of any age do not do well if compelled to sleep in a straw pile, out of doors or in a muddy shed or damp bed. These conditions are especially detrimental to young



GIVE THE PIG PLENTY OF GREEN FEED.

pigs. Hogs, and especially young ones, do not do so well when they sleep on the ground as when they sleep on a dry floor, or at least this has always been my experience.

I prefer my floors not more than six inches from the ground, as when they are higher they may be too cold when the weather is extremely cold.

Of course floors cost money, but they soon make it back in extra gains in the pigs' weight. The quarters of small hogs should be separate from those of the big hogs, for pigs never do so well when permitted to sleep in a heap with large ones.

To be sure, there is usually some bad weather in the fall, but we usually have it as bad and worse in the early spring. In the fall, between showers, the pig may be filling his tank with such green feeds as he likes if they have been provided. If they have not been provided he runs out in a dry lot, squeals, does not grow, and then usually the cry is, "Fall pigs don't pay."

While the pigs are on the pens and rape plow up their winter lots and sow rye.

This will be a good, rich soil for rye, and it will grow rapidly and very rank. It will not take a very large lot or a few small ones to afford plenty of pasture all winter and until rape is again ready in the spring. This will keep the pigs growing, if they have good quarters.

## FOR POULTRY SHIPPERS.

Don't scald your poultry.  
Don't ship unless properly cooted.

Don't kill fowls right out of the field or barn yard.

Don't fail to keep them penned up at least three days.

Don't ship to market without ice (except in extreme cold weather).

Don't ship poor stock.

Don't expect more than market price.

Don't feed the night before killing.

Don't fail to feed cornmeal while fattening.

Don't fail to write your dealer for shipping tags.

Don't fail to deal with responsible firms.—Farm Journal.

## Market the Waste.

Many items on the farm, such as cull fruit, small potatoes, wastes from the kitchen and other things which will not sell, and a good market through the hog.—Farm and Fireside.

## THE HUM OF THE HIVE.

See that all colonies have queens before it is too late.

If the bees are to be wintered outdoors use单cell or double-walled hives.

A hive of bees will supply all the honey the family needs and besides pollinate the fruit.

Nothing pays better in a small way.

A queen bee lives from two to five years.

Workers from forty-five days to six months, and drones seldom more than five weeks.

There seems to be an abundant evidence that the Italian bees do work more upon red clover than the black bees, and therefore that they do have longer tongues.

If bees are to be wintered in cedar

put several pieces of carpet or similar material over brood frames.

No cover is needed.

Light should be excluded from cedar.

Damp cedar can be kept dry by aid of lime.

An oil lamp will provide heat if needed and a window or door opened in the evening will supply ventilation to reduce a high temperature.

It is better to have a

smaller cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a small cage than a large one.

It is better to have a





## We Appreciate Your Presence.

Our Fall Opening was a success in every respect and we certainly appreciate your presence and the many compliments we received on our Fall showing of Millinery, Coat Suits and Cloaks.

Every week will now find us receiving the latest novelties the market affords. You can shop at our store with the assurance that you will find exactly what you want, with both prices and style right. Call on us, and remember that It Pays To Trade With A House That Saves You Money.

**FAIR & CO.**  
THE FAIR DEALERS

### Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

#### M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.

No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m.  
daily except Sunday.

No. 114 North Bound due 1:15 p. m.  
daily except Sunday.

No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m.  
daily except Sunday.

No. 113 South Bound due 1:46 p. m.  
daily except Sunday.

H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

Mrs. E. B. Pendleton returned  
Wednesday from Owensboro.

Mr. Thad Wilkerson, of Owensboro,  
is visiting relatives in Hartford this  
week.

Mr. Author Brotherton, of Owens-  
boro, is the guest of his sister, Mrs.  
S. K. Cox.

Miss Mary Foley, of Livermore, was  
the guest of Miss Winnie Simmer-  
man this week.

Misses Winnie Simmerman and  
Lelia Glenn left Wednesday for Nash-  
ville where they will enter school.

See us for Dress Goods and Lin-  
nings. Everything new and stock  
complete CARSON & CO.

Miss Marie Austin of Beaver Dam  
is the guest of her sisters, Mrs. Z.  
Wayne Griffin and Mrs. Hooker Wil-  
liams.

Miss Mary Felix will leave Saturday  
for N. P. S. Forest Glean, Md.,  
where she will resume her school  
work.

Misses Hettie Riley, Verna Duke,  
Stella Woerner and Anna Patton  
spent the day in Owensboro Tues-  
day.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte  
Roosters. First pen trap nested stock.  
H. E. MISCHKE

Box 371, Hartford, Ky.

When in Hartford and wanting a  
quick lunch, don't fail to come in to  
see me. Next door to Moore's Meat  
market.

104. EARL BARNES.

Feed your Fair stock on Arab  
Horse Feed. Will make them fat,  
stock and high spirited. No better  
feed on the market. For sale by

W. E. ELLIS.

Produce Merchant,

Hartford, Ky.

102.

Sale bills of all kind printed at The  
Republican office. Prices are right.

Mr. C. F. Tappan, of Central City,  
is assisting his son, Dr. J. B. Tappan,  
the Hartford jeweler, during fair  
week.

Mr. L. H. & E. Railroad Time Table  
at Hartford, Ky.

No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m.  
daily except Sunday.

No. 114 North Bound due 1:15 p. m.  
daily except Sunday.

No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m.  
daily except Sunday.

No. 113 South Bound due 1:46 p. m.  
daily except Sunday.

H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

Mrs. E. B. Pendleton returned  
Wednesday from Owensboro.

Mr. Thad Wilkerson, of Owensboro,  
is visiting relatives in Hartford this  
week.

Mr. Author Brotherton, of Owens-  
boro, is the guest of his sister, Mrs.  
S. K. Cox.

Miss Mary Foley, of Livermore, was  
the guest of Miss Winnie Simmer-  
man this week.

Misses Winnie Simmerman and  
Lelia Glenn left Wednesday for Nash-  
ville where they will enter school.

See us for Dress Goods and Lin-  
nings. Everything new and stock  
complete CARSON & CO.

Miss Marie Austin of Beaver Dam  
is the guest of her sisters, Mrs. Z.  
Wayne Griffin and Mrs. Hooker Wil-  
liams.

Miss Mary Felix will leave Saturday  
for N. P. S. Forest Glean, Md.,  
where she will resume her school  
work.

Misses Hettie Riley, Verna Duke,  
Stella Woerner and Anna Patton  
spent the day in Owensboro Tues-  
day.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte  
Roosters. First pen trap nested stock.  
H. E. MISCHKE

Box 371, Hartford, Ky.

When in Hartford and wanting a  
quick lunch, don't fail to come in to  
see me. Next door to Moore's Meat  
market.

104. EARL BARNES.

Feed your Fair stock on Arab  
Horse Feed. Will make them fat,  
stock and high spirited. No better  
feed on the market. For sale by

W. E. ELLIS.

Produce Merchant,

Hartford, Ky.

102.

Mr. U. S. Condit, of route 7, Hartford, was a pleasant caller at this office Thursday.

Quite a number of Hartford people will go to Louisville Sunday on the L. & N. excursion.

Messrs. Lee and Dave Farmer, of route 6 Hartford, were callers at The Republican office Thursday, and left an order for some sale b's.

Messrs. John T. Moore, W. Fred Anderson, Dr. A. B. Riley, Cassius Spalding, Hooker Williams and Virgil Elgin were pleasant callers at The Republican office Thursday.

Mrs. Mary May and Mr. Forrest Salmon, of Utica, Ky., were here Thursday attending the Ohio county fair, and were pleasant callers at this office.

Get your fine ground lime stone rock, phosphate rock, fertilizer, farming implements and seeds from D. L. D. SANDEFUR, Beaver Dam, Ky.

Keep Jones' Brand Fertilizer in stock at all times, any analysis, and sell on easy terms. Will take no note less than \$5.00.

W. E. ELLIS,  
Produce Merchant,  
Hartford, Ky.

Mr. Lon Tweddell, of Calhoun, Ky., is the guest of his brother, Mr. P. D. Tweddell, of route 3, Hartford, this week. Next week, Mr. Tweddell will begin work for Hancock Brothers, as tool dresser, on the Sarvis Hill well, on the Ambrose farm, near Beda.

Livia will play against Hartford Saturday week. This game was to have been played last Saturday, but on account of unavoidable happenings the game was postponed until the time mentioned. There will be no ball game at Hartford this week, on account of the Ohio County Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Monroe, of Louisville, were called to the bedside of Mrs. Monroe's mother, Mrs. Ellen Morgan, of Lebanon, Tenn., on last Sunday week. Mrs. Morgan died the next day, from effects of a severe paralytic stroke. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe formerly resided at Beaver Dam, and their many friends deeply sympathize with them in their bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Likens, Beaver Dam, have issued cards announcing the approaching marriage of their daughter, Alta Mae, to Mr. Robert A. Bennett, of Portland, Ore., on Thursday evening, October 9, 1913, at 8 o'clock at the M. E. Church, South, Beaver Dam, Ky. Mr. Bennett is the son of Rev. and Mrs. R. D. Bennett, of this city, and for past several years he has had a responsible position with one of the large railroad companies in Oregon, and is another Ohio county boy who has made good—with a large "G."

#### Death of Mrs. Alexander.

Dr. Jesse Bean, of Olaton, Ky., is here this week assisting his father, Dr. L. B. Bean in managing the Ohio County Fair.

CARSON & CO.

Moving picture shows every Friday and Saturday nights at Dr. Bean's opera house. New songs and new pictures. Admission 10c.

Music for the Ohio County Fair is being made this week by the Calhoun band, composed of thirteen pieces, and is a splendid organization.

Lunches, cold drinks, ice cream, fruits, cigars, etc., served day or night. Successor to Herbert Chinn. Next door to Moore's Meat Market. 104.

EARL BARNEs.

Lunches prepared in a hurry, cold drinks, cigars and tobaccos, fruits and ice cream. Next door to Moore's Meat Market.

EARL BARNEs.

Lunches prepared in a hurry, cold drinks, cigars and tobaccos, fruits and ice cream. Next door to Moore's Meat Market.

EARL BARNEs.

Mr. Jesse Whitworth, agent for the L. H. & St. L. R. R. Co., and a member of the firm of Heston, Whitworth & Grain Co., of Hardinsburg, was in Hartford Tuesday on business.

Moving picture shows and illustrated songs at Dr. Bean's opera house every Friday and Saturday nights. New songs and new pictures, and a fine evening's entertainment for 10c.

Resolutions of Respect.

Hall of Camp No. 319, W. O. W., Hartford, Ky., R. F. D. No. 7, Sept. 20, 1913.

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom visited the home of our fellow Souvenir, William Johnson, and took from him his little son who passed from this life to the great beyond, Sept. 9, 1913, therefore be it

Resolved, That while Souvenir Johnson has an aching void in his heart and a vacant place in his home, the ang's are rejoicing with little Delbert, and that father and mother have another link drawing them to life which is the real life. Be it further

Resolved That Evergreen Camp, No. 319, W. O. W. extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

A. D. MILLIGAN,  
W. A. HIGGS,  
R. A. ROWAN,  
Committee.

104. EARL BARNES.

Hartford has never had a line of Kodaks before, but we will from now on carry a full line of the best, (which is signified by the brand) Eastman Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

J. B. TAPPAN,  
Jeweler & Optician.

104.

#### The Rock of Chickamauga.

One of the greatest battles of history will be brought vividly to mind this month by the fiftieth anniversary of the two day's struggle, September 19 and 20. There were over 120,000 men on the fighting line of whom more than a fourth were killed or wounded. They were veterans, tenacious in the highest degree, and both sides were in line with their colors when the fighting ceased. The Confederates finally gained the field, but the Union withdrawal was but a few miles, to Chattanooga, the proper objective of the Union campaign.

It was held in the face of starvation, for several weeks passed before large re-enforcements relieved the Confederate grip on the railway line of supplies from the north. It was so much of a drawn battle, falling so far short of satisfactory results to the two war departments, that both leading generals, at the battle were speedily relieved, and were thereafter inconspicuous in army operations.

By a coincidence Gen. George H. Thomas, whose memorable defense saved the Union Army, though he commanded but one of the three corps, was Lieutenant in Bragg's Battery in the Mexican war. A little more grape, Capt. Bragg," is Gen. Taylor's most famous remark at Buena Vista. Lieut. Thomas was destined to baffle Capt. Bragg at the tremendous battle of Chickamauga sixteen years later. By another coincidence both Thomas and Bragg were born in the South, Thomas in Virginia, Bragg in North Carolina, and less than a year apart.

No adequate life of Gen. Thomas has been written, though he was one of the most uniformly successful soldiers that ever lived. He never lost any engagement that he directed, and more than once he saved an army in desperate conflict, though not a commander in chief. From motives of delicacy he declined to take this position until the battle of Nashville, and that is referred to in the military text-books of today as a model in handling an army in action. Gen. Thomas died comparatively young, at the age of 53, one of the most profoundly beloved genera's of the civil war and one whose career in civil life was likely to be brilliant in spite of his rule never to push himself for advancement. His nickname among the privates was "pap," and his influence on an army inspired it to take every situation coolly and hold on to the limit of possibility. He was never driven in confusion from any position. At Chickamauga the remnants of the army that stayed with him fell back in good order to a new line nearer Chattanooga. The commanding general and other two corps commanders had left the field under the impression that the army was crushingly defeated. Thomas held on. The next day the Union forces were in line ready to receive another attack. It never came. Chickamauga had ended. What followed was a delusive siege of Chattanooga, and Bragg was shortly relieved. But so was Rosecrans. Thomas was at the head of the army at Chattanooga during the famine period, and then turned over the command to Grant when his forces began to arrive from the scene of surrender at Vicksburg.

Several of the generals prominent at Chickamauga wrote their military memoirs and give to this great battle many pages of description and analysis. Sheridan's treatment of the battle is hardly up to his mark. On the Confederate side Longstreet's book is especially valuable in its Chickamauga chapters. Gen. Gracie, another Confederate, made a later and specially close study of the vast collision. It was Longstreet's divisions, suddenly transported from Virginia, that broke the Union right at Chickamauga, but it fell back in the direction that best served the Union defensive retreat. Bragg himself put the right wing and center in action, and Thomas fought to a standstill. No offensive power was left in it when Longstreet gained ground on the other wing. The Union Army would have been sacrificed but for Thomas, who took the critical place in the line, the left wing. But for his firm resistance Bragg would have forced his way back into Chattanooga and pushed what remained of the Union Army into the mountains south of the Tennessee River. If Thomas had lived he would probably have been nominated for president in 1875, unless he had absolutely declined. It was not to be. His fame as a soldier continues to grow. Some day a biographer of genius will do him justice.

Card of Thanks.

To all the neighbors and friends who sympathize and services were so kindly tendered in our time of bereavement, we desire to extend our sincere thanks.

Mrs. E. L. Miller and Family.

104. EARL BARNES.

Resolved That Evergreen Camp, No. 319, W. O. W. extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

A. D. MILLIGAN,  
W. A. HIGGS,  
R. A. ROWAN,  
Committee.

104. EARL BARNES.

Hartford has never had a line of Kodaks before, but we will from now on carry a full line of the best, (which is signified by the brand) Eastman Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

J. B. TAPPAN,  
Jeweler & Optician.

104.

Resolved That Evergreen Camp, No. 319, W. O. W. extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

A. D. MILLIGAN,  
W. A. HIGGS,  
R. A. ROWAN,  
Committee.

104.

Resolved That Evergreen Camp, No. 319, W. O. W. extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

A. D. MILLIGAN,  
W. A. HIGGS,  
R. A. ROWAN,  
Committee.

104.

Resolved That Evergreen Camp, No. 319, W. O. W. extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

A. D. MILLIGAN,  
W. A. HIGGS,  
R. A. ROWAN,  
Committee.

104.

Resolved That Evergreen Camp, No. 319, W. O. W. extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

A. D. MILLIGAN,  
W. A. HIGGS,  
R. A. ROWAN,  
Committee.

104.

Resolved That Evergreen Camp, No. 319, W. O. W. extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

A. D. MILLIGAN,<

# Farm and Garden

## THE MONEY CROP.

### How to Raise Potatoes For Big Profits.

The aim in raising potatoes should be to plant so as to get the biggest yield and at the same time with the least expense. One of the farmers in Somerset county, Me., who have been able to do this most successfully is F. E. Davis. He has received as big a yield as 800 bushels per acre in some instances and on the whole 300 to 500 bushels per acre. He tells his story how he did it, which many farmers would do well to follow. He writes in the American Cultivator as follows:

The soil must be in the best possible condition as regard tilth and fertility. The dirt should be made fine and mellow and the soil of good depth before planting the seed. If the piece is of clover sod then the time for plowing does not count so much, yet in this case an application of a small coat of manure is good and enables us to reduce the expense of commercial fertilizer at least one-half and to further increase the yield of from fifty to a hundred bushels per acre, yet care should be taken not to put on too much manure.

Plowing and planting are only a small part of the work of raising potatoes. They require considerable care. If in a dry season they should be cultivated often, the loose dirt having a tendency to moisten the plants. If you wish to raise the largest possible crop, 500 bushels or more per



HOW PROPER FERTILIZATION INCREASES SIZE OF POTATOES.

acre, you must get as many perfect hills to reach full maturity as possible. I advise rows two and one-half feet apart and seed pieces to be dropped twelve to fifteen inches apart in the hill, using a good sized seed cut one to three eyes.

In raising 500 bushels per acre make the rows three feet apart. Place the seed pieces eighteen to twenty inches apart and don't take quite so much pains in cutting seed. One ton of the best commercial fertilizer is not usually too much per acre. I find it a good method to sow the fertilizer with the planter before dropping the seed. Then it is mixed with the soil. After the plant is up a little fertilizer can be used on it, but it should be brushed from the plant with a broom or in some similar manner.

I have in my own work by following the best methods here described been able to secure yields of 500 bushels and over per acre on commercial fertilizer alone. That of the best grade, about 4 per cent nitrogen and 10 per cent potash. I remember on one piece my men called attention to the fact that they were getting a bushel of potatoes to market in six pieces of a single row. If my figures were correct this would be over 800 bushels per acre in ordinary field culture, but this piece had the advantage of a coat of barn manure the fall previous to planting.

### FEED YOUR LAND WELL.

You must feed your stock well if you want good results. So must you do with your land. You cannot afford not to enrich your land year after year. Build up your compost heap. Put stable manure on your land. Buy those fertilizers your land and your stable will not supply.

Study the fertilizer question in all its bearings; solve it and you have settled half your problems.

### Transportation Kink.

In moving a plow on the farm take a two inch plank about two feet long and eight inches wide. Nail a horse-shoe near the front end. This will catch the point of the plow, and the point will slide along like a sled when the team is hitched to the plow. The front end of the plank should be beveled on the under side so it will pass over stones and small obstacles.—Farm and Fireside.

### New Forage Plant.

A new crop called Sudan grass, which is another of the sorghums, gives great promise as a hay crop for the dry land districts of the west. It is the most rapid growing of all the similar crops, and, although experimental work has been limited so far, it is expected that it will be adapted to the dry districts in Montana and North Dakota, as well as the southern states.

### WHAT THE COW HATH WROUGHT.

Todd county, Minn., is one of the illustrations of what the cow is worth. From statistics worked out by the Long Prairie (Minn.) Leader we learn of the following facts: In twelve years seventeen co-operative creameries have been established in that county, which last year made 3,800,000 pounds of butter, for which the farmers received over \$1,000,000. The first creamery was started twelve years ago. Then land was selling for \$5 to \$25 an acre; now it sells for \$20 to \$95 an acre. The deposits in the banks of the county have gone up from \$164,660.11 to \$1,641,132.58 in twelve years. The prosperity that has come to the farmers of Todd county is a lesson in favor of the cow they should never forget.

### EGG EATING HENS.

#### A Very Bad Habit Caused by Overfeeding With Grain Rations.

The habit some hens have of eating the eggs as they lie in the nest is very annoying to the owner. This bad habit is usually caused by overcrowding, lack of exercise and the use of nests that are too low to the ground and too light. The habit rarely is found among a flock that is on free range or that is given proper housing and a well balanced ration.

It is sometimes caused by feeding too much grain, when the hens eat the eggs in an effort to obtain meat food. As a rule, the hen first acquires a taste for eggs by pecking at a soft shelled egg or one that has been broken in the nest.

It is hard to cure a hen of this habit once she has acquired a taste for the eggs. The best thing to do is to sell her or eat her. If you wish to try breaking the bird of the habit the most successful methods are either to use a number of china eggs or "loaded eggs" in your nest where the bird will be sure to find them. After several unsuccessful attacks on these eggs the hen will probably become discouraged and leave the rest of them alone.

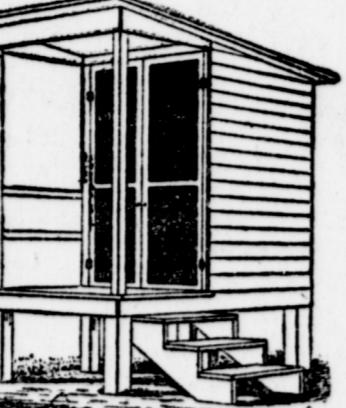
The most effective way of preventing hens from acquiring the habit is to feed a balanced ration and compel plenty of exercise, to build the nests dark and about two feet from the floor, and construct them so that there is no danger of the eggs being scratched out on the floor and broken.—Home and Farm.

### SHED FOR MILK CANS.

#### Of Great Benefit in Shipping and Storage.

It is a great convenience to have milk cans on a platform in the wagon which is to draw them to the factory, and it is a good plan also to move the platform covered by a shed. This is especially useful in rough weather and during the winter.

The illustration shows a shed which has proved popular in many dairy sec-



SHED TO PROTECT MILK CANS.

tions of Canada. The door is not essential, but is very useful in keeping out flies during the summer. It is built of light material covered with wire cloth and hung on spring hinges so as to close itself.

A building of this kind complete will cost only a trifle compared with its value and, if painted, will last for many years.—Iowa Homestead.

### Heavy Horses Pay Well.

The breeding of heavy draft horses is always profitable, and it greatly adds to the farmer's income. Small, scrubby horses are not wanted, and the mares for breeding should be large and well built. The demand is for a draft horse of not less than 1,500 pounds. Size in a draft horse is necessary.—Rural Farmer.

### ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Orders for fruit trees should be placed early to insure choice stock and prompt shipment. Nurseries always appreciate early orders and give the best of service.

Remember that plants from which seeds are to be selected must be thrifty, free from diseases and insects and the seed well matured. Make no mistake in these matters.

Now is a good time to destroy peach borers. Look for them on the trunks of the trees, at the surface of the soil or just below the surface. Wax is a good indication of these insects. Cut them out with a knife.

Do not forget that good seed is a very important part of successful gardening. If you have any that are good save them; if not, buy from reliable seedmen and breed up the varieties. You cannot afford to plant poor seed.

### His First Lesson In Medical Practice

By THOMAS R. DEAN

Miss Elsie Tisdale was engaged to marry Mr. Bert Sawyer, a medical student. Mr. Sawyer was aware that Miss Tisdale was as sensitive as a bird. All she knew about physicians was when one of them came to the house, felt some one's pulse, asked about sundry symptoms and, taking out a square bit of paper, wrote certain hieroglyphics on it that an apothecary understood.

Uncle Jerry was fifty years old, and his wife, who was always called Aunt Betty, was a couple of years younger. They were nice old people. They were liberal with what they had and knew about as much of the wickedness of the world as two children. The sheriff had lived with them for four or five years when he was a homeless orphan, and he owed a debt of gratitude which he wanted to pay. He knew their soft spots, and when they were ready to take possession of the stone jug he had.

"Now, listen to me! This is a jail and not an orphan asylum. No one will be sent here who is innocent or deserves pity. All prisoners are here because they deserve to be. Every last one will lie and play the hypocrite and must be carefully watched. There must be no foolishness with them. Uncle Jerry, you mustn't trust one of them as far as you can sling a bullet by the tail."

"And, Aunt Betty, you must harden that kind heart of yours. I know you'd like to adopt every tramp in the state and let him swing in a hammock and have ham and eggs every meal, but it's a different thing here."

The jail was without a prisoner just then. At length a prisoner arrived to be cared for by Uncle Jerry and Aunt Betty. He had been tried for grand larceny and given a sentence of six months. He did not look more than eighteen years old and had a face as innocent as that of a child. He had tears in his eyes when he arrived at the jail.

"What a shame!" exclaimed Aunt Betty after a look at the prisoner.

"He is rather young," replied Uncle Jerry.

Aunt Betty sighed and said nothing more. She didn't know whether or not she'd tell the boy she pitied him. There was something she did when she passed in the next meal, and she couldn't help herself. She looked sorrowful, and she asked the prisoner if he had a mother. He studied her face for a moment and then answered that he had.

At Aunt Betty's next visit to the cell she carried two extra dishes not provided for by the rates, and when the prisoner had thanked her he timidly asked:

"Good woman, dare I ask you to write to my mother for me?"

"If I write her she'll know you are in jail, and that will hurt her terribly."

"You must tell her, but you must tell her that the whole world has been against me. Nobody is willing to give me a show."

"You poor boy!" she pitifully said.

"They say I stole a watch from a farmhouse, but I never, never did. A tramp who came later took the watch."

"And didn't they get him?"

"No, and because they didn't they arrested me and sent me here. I was a poor boy, you see, and had no one to befriend me."

"What a shame! What a burning shame! Why, the judge and jury ought to be here in your place!"

"I want you to write to mother and tell her so. I don't want her to think I've become a wicked boy."

Uncle Jerry had to go out on business one afternoon and was not expected home until 9 o'clock in the evening. At 6 o'clock Aunt Betty prepared supper and invited the prisoner to sit at table with her. She reasoned that it would uplift and make a man of him. He ate a full meal, speaking words of gratitude between mouthfuls, and then rose up and took her by the throat and banged her head against the wall and took the prison key off its nail and opened the door to liberty. It was cold weather, but he went without hat or coat.

It took Aunt Betty about ten minutes to realize what had happened, and then she ran to the street bare-headed—not to shout for help, however. At a venture she turned to the right and ran for her life down the street and out in the country. Half a mile from the jail she caught sight of her "poor innocent boy." So did he of her, and he legged it like a rabbit. Over fences and across fields he led her, but she was a hound on the trail and ran him down at last.

Then, as soon as she could get her breath, Aunt Betty cuffed and walloped and spanked and pulled hair until that young man cried for mercy. On the way back to jail he got a cuff about once in every twenty feet, and when he found himself once more in his cell he was a thankful boy, indeed.

"Is everything all right?" asked Uncle Jerry as he arrived home.

"Yes, all right," was the answer.

"I found out about that boy today. He's a tough one. He has no mother and has been in jail about ten times. He's a slick thief and the biggest liar in the United States. I hope you won't let him bamboozle you with his talk and his tears."

"Jerry Stiles, my name is Betty. hasn't it?" asked the woman as she drew herself up.

"I've alius s'posed so."

"Did you ever hear of a Betty letting anything that walks on two legs bamboozle her?"

"She'll never get over it," groaned Bert. "She'll have a horror of me so long as she lives."

The affair was a good lesson to Bert. He became a famous physician and never forgot that the doctors and the laity are two different peoples. As for Elsie, she was right in assuming that she would always have a horror of him. She married another.

### AUNT BETTY'S PRISONER

By M. QUAD

Copyright, 1913, by Associated Literary Press.

When Stephen Ellis was elected sheriff of Ingham county the old jailer, not being of his party, had to go. To everybody's surprise the place was given to Uncle Jerry Stiles.

Uncle Jerry was fifty years old, and his wife, who was always called Aunt Betty, was a couple of years younger. They were nice old people. They were liberal with what they had and knew about as much of the wickedness of the world as two children. The sheriff had lived with them for four or five years when he was a homeless orphan, and he owed a debt of gratitude which he wanted to pay. He knew their soft spots, and when they were ready to take possession of the stone jug he had.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.

Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Otto County Officers—C. S. Mexley, Surveyor, Fordsville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Bernard Felix, Assessor, Hartford, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Henry Leach, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Leslie Combs, Hartford, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in June, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

O. E. Scott, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in March, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in May, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in September, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in November.

M. C. Cook, Renfrow, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in March, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in May, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in August, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in November.

Thomas Sanders, Olaton, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in May, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in August, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Grant Pollard, Fordsville, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in March, Thursday after 2nd Monday in May, Thursday after 3rd Monday in September, Thursday after 3rd Monday in August, Thursday after 2nd Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.

C. M. Crowe, Judge; John B. Wilson, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—J. H. Williams, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; E. P. Thomas, Treasurer. Members of Council—Robert Hoover, P. B. Taylor, J. H. B. Carson, E. P. Moore, Fred Cooper, W. J. Bean.

School Trustees—Dr. E. B. Pendleton, Chairman; W. H. Barnes, Secretary; Dr. J. W. Taylor, W. S. Tinsley and J. D. Duke.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church, South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. S. J. Patton, pastor.

Baptist Church—Services morning and evening every second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. English, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Elder W. B. Wright, pastor.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Sunday school every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. and A. M. meets every first Monday night in each month. M. L. Heavrin, W. M.; Owen Hunter, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 84 O. E. S. meets every second and fourth Monday evenings. Miss Anna J. Patton, W. M.; Jas. H. Williams, W. B.; Miss Elizabeth Miller, Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 110 Knights of Pythias meets every Tuesday evening. W. F. Anderson, C. C.; J. Ney Foster, K. of R. & S.

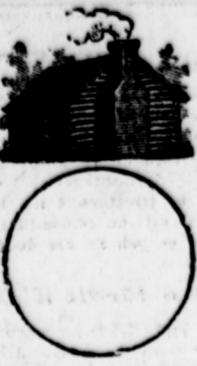
Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M. meets every first and third Thursday nights. R. T. Collins, Commander; L. P. Foreman, Record Keeper.

Acme Lodge No. 339 I. O. O. F. meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month. C. M. Barnett, Noble Grand; W. R. Hendrick, Secretary.

Hartford Camp No. 202 W. O. W. meets every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month. Leslie Bennett, Council Commander; W. C. Wallace, Clerk.

Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M. meets every first and third Friday





## REPUBLICAN TICKET

**For Representative**—N. B. White.  
**For County Judge**—M. L. Hearnin.  
**For County Court Clerk**—Claude Blankenship.  
**For County Attorney**—C. E. Smith.  
**For Sheriff**—S. O. Keown.  
**For Jailer**—W. P. Midkiff.  
**For School Supt.**—Henry Leach.  
**For Assessor**—D. E. Ward.  
**For Surveyor**—C. S. Moxley.  
**For Coroner**—Dr. A. B. Riley.

**Magisterial Dist. No. 1**—Ed. Shown.  
**Magisterial Dist. No. 2**—Sam Leach.  
**Magisterial Dist. No. 3**—L. A. McDaniel.  
**Magisterial Dist. No. 4**—Geo. Rowe.  
**Mag. Dist. No. 5**—Winson Smith.  
**Magisterial Dist. No. 6**—W. S. Dean.  
**Magisterial Dist. No. 7**—B. F. Rice.  
**Magisterial Dist. No. 8**

## KENTUCKY WATER FAMOUS

**Enterprises Dependent on Water Supply.**

### Springs of Blue Grass State Are Locations of Scores of Early Settlements.

The pioneers of Kentucky entered the State through the mountain passes to the east, bringing with them, heretofore, the barest necessities of life, and were compelled to rely on game for a large part of their food supplies. These early settlers found that certain saline springs were frequented by large game, and that these springs or the trails leading to them formed the best hunting grounds.

The sites of Boonesboro, founded by Daniel Boone, and Harrodsburg, the first settlements in the State, were chosen because of their proximity to good springs, and one of the springs near Boonesboro furnished salt water, which doubtless attracted deer and other wild animals. The same reason determined the location of scores of the early settlements nearly all the important cities and towns of the State. Some of the Kentucky springs, such as Bryant Station Spring and Lower Blue Lick Spring, were later made famous in connection with the struggles of the settlers against the Indians, and still later large springs formed objective points for the armies of both Bragg and Buell.

Practically all the old mansions of the Blue Grass region were built where spring water was accessible, but when the inhabitants began to build houses on the divides they dug many wells and cisterns. Doubtless the disastrous cholera epidemic of the first half of the eighteenth century stimulated the digging of cisterns during the last generation many have been constructed. In favorable localities drilled wells have supplanted dug wells, but they will probably never supplant cisterns.

The early industrial enterprises of the Blue Grass region consisted of mills and distilleries, many of which relied upon springs for their water supplies; but with the development of the country the supplies from the springs became inadequate and many of them have been abandoned. At the present time much water for industrial uses is drawn from streams or wells, although springs continue to hold a very important place, and in some localities drilled or driven wells are used.

The problem of procuring water for industrial purposes is very important, particularly if a large amount of water of a certain quality or of a definite range of temperature is required. Many manufacturing plants have been located with absolute disregard of the suitability of the available water supply, and the owners have subsequently found the cost of procuring the needed water one of their heaviest burdens. It is probable that, in the course of a few years, some factories in the Blue Grass region will be forced to pipe water from a considerable distance or more than their entire plants.

In Kentucky, as elsewhere, occasional outbreaks of water-borne diseases, such as typhoid fever, have emphasized the necessity of obtaining pure water supplies or preventing the pollution of present supplies. Hundreds or even thousands of dollars have been wasted in unsuccessful attempts to procure water by drilling.

ing deep wells, and the usefulness and the safety of many city supplies have been seriously impaired by improper location or faulty construction of wells. Two examples of useless drilling may be cited. At one place, where water was needed for the irrigation of flowers, an attempt was made to obtain a supply by drilling about 600 feet into a rock formation that furnishes large quantities of water at only a few places, and never furnishes water of the quality needed except within about 100 feet of the surface; and an attempt was made to supply water for a small city by sinking a well to a depth of nearly 2,000 feet in a locality where there was no possibility of procuring enough fresh water from a single well to supply more than two or three families, and where no water suitable for a city supply could be found more than 100 feet below the surface. Obviously a knowledge of these conditions would have saved much time and money.

The need for definite information in regard to the water resources of the country has long been evident to both practical and scientific men, and in the Blue Grass region the subject has keen interest for sanitarians, householders, manufacturers, an civic communities. Water-Supply Paper 233 of the United States Geological Survey, by George C. Matson, contains a discussion of the waters of this region—their sources, character, and distribution, including a large number of analyses. The report includes a chapter on the quality of these waters and discussions of the waters of this region—their sources, character and distribution, including a large number of analyses. The report includes a chapter on the quality of these waters and discussions of the action of various kinds of water on boilers and their behavior in different industrial processes, such as soap making, ice making, brewing, and distilling.

An article that has real merit should in time become popular. That such is the case with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been attested by many dealers. Here is one of them. H. W. Hendrickson, Ohio Falls, Ind., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for coughs, colds and croup, and is my best seller." For sale by all dealers.

### Pick-Up Paragraphs

Gossip soon burns holes in a good name.

Any joke is funny to the winner in a card game.

A man's idea of an enjoyable evening is the kind he can't afford.

Money talks, and even hush money makes more or less noise.

The Government believes that the photograph trust needs a time exposure.

The best thing that can be said for breakfast is that they do not serve it with musical accompaniment.

Nearly every woman is so accustomed to acting that she thinks she would make a hit on the stage.

If they ever go broke the Pankhurst sisters ought to make good in vaudeville. The Cherry sisters did.

The price of stocks on the market is going down, but this can not be estimated in calculating the animal units the farm will support, but the crops raised for feed.

**Agricultural Extension.**

### SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS ON SEED CORN.

Just at this time it is highly important that the attention of all farmers be directed to the necessity of looking now for a supply of seed corn for next season.

If you have a reasonably good variety of corn on your own farm, the place to look for seed is in your own field, but in case your neighbor has a better strain of corn than you have, it would be wise to bargain with him to let you go into his field and select sufficient seed for next year's crop.

The seed corn test next winter or early spring will be an operation that you cannot afford to neglect, but it will merely be a sad disappointment if you depend upon selecting your seed corn from the crib, thru the winter, since it will merely reveal the fact that very little if any of it is fit for seed.

There are many things to take into consideration in selecting seed corn. These points concern not only the ear itself but also the stalk upon which it grows, hence another reason for the desirability of selecting seed corn from the field, before the corn is cut.

Seed corn should be selected in the fall just as it is coming to maturity. Select well developed ears growing upon well developed and vigorous stalks, and of the same maturity. Mark them and allow them to mature. Do not select large ears from stalks that have grown in hills by themselves, that have been extremely favored in the way of rich spots or have been favored in regard to moisture present, but prefer those that have produced most heavily when growing under average conditions. Other things being equal, select ears from short thick stalks rather than from tall slender ones, as the latter are more likely to be blown down. Never select an ear that is extremely long of shank, but rather select one of a medium shank with the tip pointing downward at an angle of about 45 degrees. Prefer ears that do not have a gross, coarse, heavy husk.

The vitality of seed corn is greatly injured if not destroyed by severe freezing while the grain contains a large percentage of moisture. This reminds us of the necessity not only of selecting in the early fall but also of drying the ears carefully before freezing weather.

This can be easily accomplished in many ways but perhaps no easier or safer method could be suggested

### Relation of Crops to Animals.

In general farming, where both crops and animals bring in revenue, there should be a well-defined relation between the crops produced and the animals raised on the farm. This necessary if attention is given to the fertility of the farm and the cost of marketing bulky crops, such as hay and grain.

It is sometimes necessary to make the estimate upon the feed the animals eat and the manure they produce. But to do this some unit must be decided upon, as all animals do not eat the same nor produce the same amount of manure. We can and then estimate the sheep, swine, goat lambs, pigs, etc., by this standard. For instance, it has been estimated by Dr. C. F. Warren of Cornell University that seven sheep eat about as much manure. One horse, bull, steer or cow over two years old may be regarded as an animal unit in estimating the number of animals that may be kept on the farm. Two colts, 2 young cattle, 7 sheep, 14 lambs, 5 hogs, 10 pigs or 100 hens may equal one animal unit, as estimated by Dr. Warren.

Suppose, for illustration, that the manager has 100 acres of land in crops and the following animals: Three horses, 5 cows, 2 colts, 4 young cattle, 3 hogs, 10 pigs, 15 sheep, 10 lambs, 60 hens.

The estimate may be made something like this: One horse is equal to 1 animal unit; 5 cows equal to 5 units; 2 colts, 1 unit; 4 young cattle, 2 units; 3 hogs, 6 units; 10 pigs, 1 unit; 25 sheep, 2.1 units; 10 lambs, .7 units; 60 hens, .6 units; or 16 animal units for 100 acres in crops. Upon this estimate there will be 6 2/3 acres of crops for each animal unit, and the animal's should produce about 175 tons of manure. Such a farm is lightly stocked, and with good management should support more animal units.

One must bear in mind that the yield must be taken into consideration. Some farms would not support an animal unit to 10 acres, and others would produce enough to keep an animal to every three or four acres.

It must be remembered also that with the animals above mentioned it will be necessary as a rule to have a few acres in permanent pasture. Also that in the example cited no allowance was made for stable crops, if such crops as cattle, fruits, truck, etc., be raised for the market acreage in these crops should not be estimated in calculating the animal units the farm will support, but the crops raised for feed.

### Agricultural Extension.

#### SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS ON SEED CORN.

Just at this time it is highly important that the attention of all farmers be directed to the necessity of looking now for a supply of seed corn for next season.

If you have a reasonably good variety of corn on your own farm, the place to look for seed is in your own field, but in case your neighbor has a better strain of corn than you have, it would be wise to bargain with him to let you go into his field and select sufficient seed for next year's crop.

The seed corn test next winter or early spring will be an operation that you cannot afford to neglect, but it will merely be a sad disappointment if you depend upon selecting your seed corn from the crib, thru the winter, since it will merely reveal the fact that very little if any of it is fit for seed.

There are many things to take into consideration in selecting seed corn. These points concern not only the ear itself but also the stalk upon which it grows, hence another reason for the desirability of selecting seed corn from the field, before the corn is cut.

Seed corn should be selected in the fall just as it is coming to maturity. Select well developed ears growing upon well developed and vigorous stalks, and of the same maturity. Mark them and allow them to mature. Do not select large ears from stalks that have grown in hills by themselves, that have been extremely favored in the way of rich spots or have been favored in regard to moisture present, but prefer those that have produced most heavily when growing under average conditions. Other things being equal, select ears from short thick stalks rather than from tall slender ones, as the latter are more likely to be blown down. Never select an ear that is extremely long of shank, but rather select one of a medium shank with the tip pointing downward at an angle of about 45 degrees. Prefer ears that do not have a gross, coarse, heavy husk.

The vitality of seed corn is greatly injured if not destroyed by severe freezing while the grain contains a large percentage of moisture. This reminds us of the necessity not only of selecting in the early fall but also of drying the ears carefully before freezing weather.

This can be easily accomplished in many ways but perhaps no easier or safer method could be suggested

than that of tying several ears one above the other in loops in a piece of binder twine, and hanging the whole row in a well ventilated loft or attic. Care must be taken to provide safety from rats and mice.

This careful selection of seed corn will not do away with the necessity of testing the seed next spring, but that operation will then, in all probability, reveal more gratifying facts.

Remember that within the next few days we will largely determine the fate of next year's corn crop.

T. H. BRYANT,  
Head of Extension Department,  
Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Kentucky.

### Trying Alfalfa.

I will give my experience with alfalfa. I selected a piece of sandy clay ground that was in rye last year and was pastured and had stock fed on it last fall. It was well manured last winter. I plowed it this spring, top dressed it and harrowed it every week or ten days to keep down the weeds. It measured 7 by 26 rods, containing one and an eighth acres. I spread ten bushels of lime over it and inoculated it with eight bushels of dirt from an old alfalfa field.

The twenty-sixth of June, I harrowed and sowed the alfalfa seed at the rate of 20 pounds per acre and harrowed the seed in. A good rain came just after sowing. In a week or ten days the alfalfa came up, also the weeds. On about two-thirds of the weeds. On about two-thirds of the patch both were thick, on the other one-third both were thin. Then the fight began. I did something I never read or heard of any one doing with an alfalfa patch: I pulled the weeds out by hand. I pulled them out where they were thick because they smothered the alfalfa and I pulled them out where they were thin because it was not much of a job. So I practically pulled all the weeds out. In the places where the alfalfa came up with it has thickened until I now have a splendid stand.

Now this piece of ground would have brought me at least 50 or 60 bushels of corn, counting corn at present prices, worth \$32.50 to \$39.50 with the fodder worth \$5. My alfalfa seed and lime cost me \$7.10, so it can be seen my experiment cost me about \$50, but I am well pleased with it so far. I intend to sow a field in early oats in the spring, cut and remove the oats as early as possible, then sow to alfalfa, using a disk drill, leaving the stubble on the ground for protection.

I am going to try pasturing hogs on alfalfa nad finish on a short corn ration. Now I want to ask my brother Guide readers for a little information. I have a high, dry piece of ground, rather thin. I have a mile track laid out in the field, which naturally runs to blue grass. I thought of plowing up the center field of the track, about two or three acres, this fall, sowing it next spring to sweet clover, let it stand a year, then plow it up and sow it to alfalfa. What do you think of it?

J. F. Danner in Farmers Guide.

**Horse Power in an Engine.**

Horse power is generally defined as the ability to lift 33,000 pounds to a height of one foot in one minute. A horse is said to be developing one horse power when he walks at the rate of two and one-half miles per hour and is exerting a constant pull of 150 pounds.

One of the simplest ways of determining horse power in gasoline engines is to square the diameter of the cylinder in inches, multiply the result by the number of cylinders, and divide by 2.5. For instance, if the cylinders of an automobile gasoline engine are 3.75 inches in diameter, and there are four cylinders, the horse power, according to this formula, would be a little over 22.

A more accurate way than the above approximation is to multiply the pressure in pounds per square inch of piston, by the length of the stroke in feet, by the area of the piston in square inches, by the number of explosions per minute, and divide the result by 33,000. To apply this formula properly takes some knowledge of gasoline engines.

Horse power in steam engines may be determined by this same formula, but the last multiplication is made by the number of revolutions per minute instead of the number of explosions per minute.

Really, the only accurate way to determine horse power is by brake test. It is rather troublesome to apply this test, and it is usually done only at the factory. Gasoline engines under test will usually develop only about their rated horse power, or a little less. Steam engines under brake test will often develop considerably more than their rated horse power, for they seem to have the ability of carrying extra heavy loads for short periods of time. — Wallace's Farmer.

**The Souvenir Catalogue.**

The most beautiful and attractive booklet ever issued by the Bowling Green Business University will be sent free on request of anyone interested in a business education. It

## Free

# Attraction!

## At Ohio County Fair Grounds

## EVERY AFTERNOON

## Balloon Ascension

And Parachute Leap for Life.

## FREE!

## At the Fair Grounds

**RESOLVED THAT WE HAVE BUILT OUR BUSINESS BY DOING BUSINESS ON THE LEVEL.**  
WE WANT YOUR TRADE AND WE CAN KEEP IT IF YOU WILL COME TO US JUST ONCE.

**A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR MADE**

AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR THERE'S SCARCELY ANYBODY WHO DOESN'T NEED SOMETHING NEW. FALL IS REALLY HERE AND WINTER IS NOT FAR OFF. IT IS WELL TO GET NEW THINGS ANYHOW. IT MAKES US FEEL NEW AND FRESH. WE GET TIRED OF OLD THINGS. WELL, WE'VE GOT NEW THINGS, AND WE ARE SELLING THEM AT A PRICE THAT NOBODY CAN FIND FAULT WITH. WE HAVE NEVER LOST ANY MONEY DOING BUSINESS ON THE SQUARE. WE ARE GIVING FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

## CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.